

Indian Chieftain.

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VINITA, IND. TER., AUG. 13, 1896.

LIKE THE EVER ADVANCING TIDE.

Somewhere in the good book there is a passage that runs something like this: "The evil that we expected has come upon us." That passage contains a vivid portrayal of the Cherokee mind at the present time. Twenty-five years ago the delegates from the five tribes presented a memorial to congress. Col. Wm. P. Ross was principal chief, and Joseph Vann and W. P. Adair were the Cherokee delegates. This memorial was really a protest against a bill introduced by Judge I. C. Parker, then a member from Missouri. This was, in the light of present events, a very remarkable document as well as a very able one, and was concluded in that polished diction for which Col. Ross was justly famous. We quote the closing paragraph:

"We have shown, from the evidence of the present and his executive officers for Indian service, that we are not standing in the way of civilization, but rapidly marching in the way of progress. Your government asked us to become civilized, and we are becoming so. We have adopted your form of government. We have embraced your religion. We have kept our obligations with you. What more can be asked of us? Our people are your wards, and their weakness should be their strength. The territorial measures for our country pending before congress are ruinous to our people, and in violation of the honor of your government, pledged to our people in the most sacred manner known to civilized nations. And we, in the name of our people, protest against them, and pray you not to pass them. Why not let us alone and let us concentrate our race in the Indian Territory, and so elevate our people as to fit them at no distant day to become citizens of your great government?"

This protest struck the key-note of eastern sentimentalism and silenced the batteries of our enemies in congress, and hushed the clamor for allotment at home. But the Cherokee nation and tribal autonomy in the Indian Territory was doomed from that very day, and at the next congress another bill was introduced by Senator Vest, of Missouri, looking to the same end—the opening of the Indian country and the destruction of tribal institutions. And the next, and every succeeding congress since has been hammering away at the Indian Territory. Our delegations have all pursued practically the same course in fighting off adverse legislation, namely, asking for more time in which to adopt the white man's ways. Indian sentiment is the same that it has ever been. It has undergone no changes and is unalterably opposed to Anglo Saxon invasion. When the change comes, which will doubtless be very soon, it will not be with the acquiescence of the Indian, and will be forced from start to finish. The most popular idea that one could advance now would be to ignore the Dawes commission and propose to fight it out to the bitter end, until land and money are all gone, and the Cherokee people are turned ragged and homeless upon the world.

The Dawes commission is in receipt of intelligence that Hon. Green McCurtain was certainly elected chief at the recent Choctaw election, having 1305 to 1124 for Jackson, with the figures from three counties not received. One of these went for McCurtain and the other two, both small, were carried by Dukes and Jackson. This is interpreted as a declaration on the part of the Choctaw in favor of taking some steps towards allotment as McCurtain's canvass was on that order. Gov. Moseley, of the Chickasaw, was met by Capt. McKennon at Atoka some days since and an extended conference held. The governor, a very intelligent man, at its conclusion stated that he fully understood the situation and speaking both languages would endeavor to have his people understand it. The commission also has confidential information that a resolution passed the Creek council this week authorizing the chief to appoint five persons to confer with them, so, taking our reports from Tahlequah, the situation is most promising and the commission feel encouraged. Citizenship claims are still being filed but there is hardly to be expected the overflow at first feared by the Cherokees.

WELL, brothers, if "ancient landmarks" are to be preserved the time for action has come. The Baxter Springs News has sent its office towel to the laundry instead of breaking it in two and throwing it in the stove. Cut it off the exchange list!

THE CHEROKEE COUNCIL.

THE SESSION SO FAR A CONTINUAL CAUCUS.

The Senate Trying to secure Legislation in Line With Chief Mayes' Recommendations—Ex-Chief Bushyhead's Comparison of Years ago More Fitting Now Than Ever.

One of the features of last week's work was the speech of ex-Senator Butler, of South Carolina. Gen. Butler is a gray haired veteran of the confederate army, with a face like Thackeray and a stub of a leg, having lost the absent member on the field of battle. It took council two days to go through the formality of inviting the general to make a speech. Some of the members declared against the resolution with a good deal more vehemence than rhetoric. The Indians were afraid the general wanted something—had "his axe to grind." But in the mean time the venerable ex-senator of eighteen years service, and who only suffered defeat last year by "Pitch-fork" Tillman, waited and delayed his departure till Wednesday afternoon. Both houses of council marched out under the trees around the historic old speaker's stand from which has been delivered the messages of all the chiefs for three generations. Each member carried a chair, brought from their respective chambers. The chief and executive council and other dignitaries came in the same train and with the same equipment. The public stood or sat upon the grass, as best suited their taste or convenience. Senator Butler's address was a successful effort. He talked plainly, from the shoulder. There were no frills and furbelows. It was not eloquence, but forceful utterance. The old man was terribly in earnest. He had espoused the cause of the people to whom he was talking nineteen years ago in the United States senate, and had kept up the fight all along. He had come to tell them that it was time to quit fighting. He told them that it was their duty to cooperate with the Dawes commission that was now in their country. And to do the very best they could for themselves. He said the Dawes commission were their friends and would help them if they would avail themselves of the opportunity. In speaking of the Curtis bill, now on the senate calendar having passed the house in the closing days of last congress, he said that it could be passed in twenty-four hours after the assembling and organization of congress, and that if the Indians did not act, and show some disposition to prepare for the change that it would be disastrous to them.

Some years ago in one of the campaigns, Chief Bushyhead compared the Cherokee people to a flock of wild geese that had lost their way and were flying "round and round, making a great noise but no progress. No better illustration has ever been made, and it fits the present time better than it did. When the honored ex-chief made it. The present session has been one continuous caucus, and a great deal of nothing, thinking and talking has been done. Last week the senate committee on ways and means were struggling for several days trying to evolve a bill, or bills in line with recommendations of Chief Mayes. The condition of affairs here was discussed fully, and from every standpoint. A number of leading Cherokee lawyers and other prominent people were invited to sit with the committee in their sessions and to take part in the discussions. Some urged immediate action in union with the Dawes commission, while others opposed any action at all, and some looked like yielding. Prominent among those who were opposed to a compromise in any form was Dick Wolf. Wolf is a lawyer and politician, keen, adroit, and very able. He can come as near fathomings the full-blown mind and leanings as any man in the Cherokee nation. He is not ready to quit fighting. He relies upon the past to the land, and thinks the Dawes commission have approached as near our fortifications as they can without our consent. This man has great influence with the real Indian element. They doubt, suspicion and fear him, and frequently denounce him, but follow his leadership all the same. The committee on ways and means sent out a list of questions one day last week to a number of the most prominent Cherokee lawyers, regarding the constitutionality of proposed legislation, and also of the advisability of acting along the lines suggested in the chief's message. These questions were answered by the attorneys in person with elaborate statements covering every phase of the subject, and embodying every shade of opinion relative to present and future dangers menacing this country. Saturday evening a bill was reported by this senate committee providing for the employment of five attorneys to represent the Cherokee nation before the Dawes commission. The attorneys were named in the bill. They were the firm of Hutchings & English, of Muskogee, who were to receive \$5,000 for their services, and W. W. Hastings, D. W. C. Duncan and Frank Boudinot, who are to receive \$5,000 between them.

It was Phillip of Macedon that said that no city was invincible into which an ass laden with gold could be sent. Some of the many claimants to citizenship are evidently believers in this ancient maxim, as one of them had the temerity to say to the chief the other day that he would pay one thousand dollars cash, to be placed upon the roll of citizens of this nation. The impression has gone abroad that "rights" in the Cherokee nation could be had for the money, which in some well known instances has certainly been the case, but the number that enter now by any other than the front door will not be many. Council, in its present humor would not admit Pocahontas herself, the maternal ancestor of so many claimants to Cherokee citizenship, who, by the way, was not a Cherokee at all. The question as to what constitutes citizenship in this nation, and who, if any, are entitled to admission has not been settled, and there is a great diversity of opinion upon that, as upon nearly any other one point. However, it has pretty nearly always been the custom to readmit all who have been citizens and residents of the nation, and who have forfeited their rights by moving out of the limits of the country and becoming citizens of another government. All these questions will be argued at length before the Dawes commission prior to the examination and investigation of applications for citizenship.

"They love their land because it is their own. And soon to give up their reasons why." As the days go by there is less and less probability of this council yielding to any of the overtures of the Dawes commission. The National party is in possession of both houses of council and there is little probability that they will give favorable attention to any of the recommendations of the chief. The full bloods are opposed to the Dawes commission and propose to "fight it out" on that line if it takes all summer. They are taking a position against the government and in that position will entrench themselves and remain there to the bitter end. No man need ask an Indian why he is not willing to submit to allotment and a change in his government. He has no other reason to give than that the country is his, and looks upon the acts of congress in the matter as being monstrous in the extreme. A grand pow-wow lasting two or three days was held by both political parties this week. This was the time for the annual convention and more interest than usual was manifested by the National party. This party represents the greater portion of the full-bloods and embraces the Katoowa organization. No half-breed or white man ever enters the secret councils of the National party. It is for the real Indian and its edicts are inexecutable law to every member. The legislation of the next few days will develop what action was taken in secret by the full-bloods relative to the future, and the relation of this nation to the Dawes commission. If the Katoowa decides that we had better go to war, we will go, and a declaration of independence and a general "def" may as reasonably be looked for as a surrender to the Dawes commission.

An open air mass meeting was held Monday night in the capitol square, presided over by the venerable Capt. John L. Adair. Addresses were made by D. W. C. Duncan, ex-Gov. Harris, Ridge, Paschal, W. W. Hastings, W. P. Thompson and others. All these men advised speedy action on the part of council, and were in favor of the Dawes commission. Without exception of treating with the Dawes commission. The impassioned eloquence of Duncan was the event of the evening. The pathos with which the old man reviewed the history of his people touched his hearers visibly. Duncan has stood like a granite shaft for the unmolested maintenance of Cherokee institutions, but now he has given up all hope and advises the appointment of a commission to make the best terms possible with the Dawes commission.

Fort Smith Letter.
A Series of Fires in Ft. Smith—Judge Parker Slowly Recovering.

Judge Parker still shows very plainly the signs of his recent illness. He stays at home most of the time, coming down town only once or twice a week to receive the report of the grand jury. He is losing strength rapidly and needs rest in a quiet atmosphere. The city has been through an epidemic of fires. The week opened with the destruction of Bartlett's flouring mill and a loss of \$25,000. Wednesday night there was another \$25,000 fire when E. M. Warren's agricultural implement store burned and L. Cobb's goods store and Wright's news stand were damaged by smoke and water. Saturday afternoon a fire started in Jailer Berry's stable and before it was extinguished, two dwellings and ten barns were destroyed. One of the dwellings burned was property of Mrs. M. S. Rutherford, of Muskogee, and the other was occupied by A. J. Kendrick, editor of News Record. Jailer Berry's house was also badly damaged. The city hotel, for years one of the leading hotels of the state, is being torn down, having been declared unsafe. The avenue has recently lost three of its old landmarks—the Fitzgerald hotel, the Wm. & Mares building and now the city hotel.

W. H. Harvey (Curen) spoke Monday night at Van Buren to a large audience. He spoke on free silver. U. S. COURT.
Walter Bechtel, robbery post-officer, plea guilty, 2 years.
O. E. Shusher, same; 18 mos.
Lenn Langley, larceny, same; 2 years.
Henry Cliff, larceny; ignored.
Mat Marks, same.
Grant Harris, viol.; plea guilty, 60 days.
Frank Prince, same.
Will Alexander, same.
Dave Bell, viol.; plea guilty, 30 days.
Jesse Hogtoter, same.
Eli Tether, same.
Ben Birdchopper, same.
Will Grimmer, same.
John Campbell, same.
William Marks, same.

One of the main causes for convening your bodies in extra session, is the creation of a court or commission to sit in judgment upon claims for citizenship, to be presented by the means of certified copies of cases laid before the United States commission. Thirty days is the time specified in the law for deciding such cases and any action on your part should be had with that in view—without any unnecessary delay. In an interview with the United States commission, I have been requested that all papers of applicants for Cherokee citizenship, affidavits, depositions and other evidence, submitted to the national council or any commission on citizenship be returned to the claimants when called for. Perhaps a greater number of these claims have already been acted upon, but it seems that old cases are to be renewed, and for this purpose the papers will be needed.

Not having any authority, expressed or implied, to surrender these cases on any account whatever, I respectfully commend that you specify by act how and in what manner they shall be. It will be necessary in complying with the request of the commission that the nation remain in possession of sufficient proof how and upon what adverse decrees have been based. We have arrived at a point in our national history when heretofore attained. It is indeed a melancholy reflection to find ourselves at last so near to what seems to be the inevitable conclusion of unknown centuries of national existence. The future, for want of experience in the management of affairs save by ourselves, promises nothing cheerful or encouraging. Only a struggle to accommodate ourselves to a new order of things and to become accustomed to new relations. We are in the midst of a crisis where it becomes all to act wisely, deliberately and for the best interest of our people.

CHIEF'S MESSAGE TO COUNCIL.

A Rather Gloomy Outlook Taken by the Executive.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CHEROKEE NATION,
TAHLEQUAH, I. T., AUG. 2, 1896.
To Honorable National Council, Gentlemen:
This is the first time in the history of our people, after unknown centuries of existence, have their councilors been convened to consider such subjects as are now brought to our attention. The purpose for which you are convened and upon which you are to take legislative action are, in themselves, not of a serious nature; but the fact need not be disguised that unpleasant consequences lie beyond to which we cannot willingly subscribe.

The right heretofore conceded to and exercised by our nation to determine, without interference and without appeal to any other authority, to say who are citizens and who are not, is not entirely taken from us, but is so modified that any action we may take in the settlement of citizenship questions are to be reversed by an authority higher than ours. It appears, therefore, that this nation stands in the attitude of an inferior or court in the determination of claims for Cherokee citizenship and the common property of the nation. The fact cannot be disguised that the revision of claims after this nation has passed upon them, amounts to original jurisdiction, and what our authorities may do in the premises amounts to nothing more than gratuitous action on their part in all adverse judgments, as conclusions must naturally be the same either way. To what remote generation of descendants, from some particular Cherokee ancestor, will Cherokee citizenship be accorded by the honorable commission? There may or may not be a limitation. There is certainly a chance, considering the fact that it is a half century since the Cherokees were removed west, and over a century and a half since the whites came among them and took what they called the rights of a "native Cherokee" may be awarded to some one of little less than Adamic ancestry.

The character of testimony which is to be used as being sufficient in law to determine questions of ownership to those whose acres of Indian lands, is positively something we cannot accept. The rules of judicature or the power of distributing justice by legal or equitable means, or by methods which will secure equal justice to all concerned, are not considered in this instance. Affidavits, taken at their best, and under circumstances when the least motive may exist for misrepresentation, are seldom accepted as being sufficient in law to determine important cases, without something more reliable to confirm such statements.

There is something very observable in the character of a majority of claimants and the witnesses they employ to sustain their pretensions. That they are generally the uneducated and poor class of people, it is very evident. The prospect of securing homes in the Indian Territory by the very easy and accommodating means of "his x mark," or "her x mark," is certainly a great inducement for people in their circumstances. To such testimony we cannot assent, and if we do, we consent, and if we do, we consent, which seems to be the intention, let it be under protest. This course may prove of little avail, but it will prove to those who are, or may become our sympathizers, how we have been imposed upon and our property rights disregarded.

One of the principal reasons for calling you together is to effect a correct census of the Cherokee people. The only census considered correct and reliable is that of 1880, it having been revised and authenticated by an act of the council. This has become necessary again in view of the final settlement of all claims for citizen rights in this nation, by the United States commission, appointed for that other purposes. Such enumeration of our people will prove as a guide to the commission in the determination of questions of citizenship by reason of family relationship to those who are acknowledged citizens of the country. How and in what manner this should be done is a question of time or convenience, or of expediency. One way, to which I invite your attention, is according to your act of May 15th, 1894, providing for the authentication of the pay rolls of 1893, which, as you know, is of Cherokees by Cherokee blood. So far it may answer the desired purpose, but there is a class of our people—the white—who should appear on such a roll and who do not on the one proposed to be authenticated. To be consistent with facts, you could not declare all to be citizens of this nation whose names appear on this roll, except upon memorials of the parties themselves for "re-admission." It would be a gratuitous act on your part to make citizens of those who are citizens elsewhere and do not want to be of this nation. That there are hundreds of such cases it may not be denied, who should not have appeared thereon.

Another plan is to go directly to the people and take a census of them, to be revised and accepted by yourselves, as being a correct list of Cherokee citizens. This necessarily should be done within a specified or limited time, so as to meet requirements. This census may not extend to the Delawares, Shawnees and freedmen of our nation, who are otherwise provided for. One of the main causes for convening your bodies in extra session, is the creation of a court or commission to sit in judgment upon claims for citizenship, to be presented by the means of certified copies of cases laid before the United States commission. Thirty days is the time specified in the law for deciding such cases and any action on your part should be had with that in view—without any unnecessary delay. In an interview with the United States commission, I have been requested that all papers of applicants for Cherokee citizenship, affidavits, depositions and other evidence, submitted to the national council or any commission on citizenship be returned to the claimants when called for. Perhaps a greater number of these claims have already been acted upon, but it seems that old cases are to be renewed, and for this purpose the papers will be needed.

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S. H. MAYES,
Principal Chief.

FROM FAR OFF ALASKA.

Some of the Nights Seen on a Trip to the Frigid Zone.
SEIKA, ALASKA, July 24, 1896.
DEAR FRIEND CHIEFTAIN: We are all well and enjoying our trip very much. We have arrived at Portland on our return trip, after eleven days upon the water—counting the journey both ways. Six hours only of rough weather was encountered; during that time a few of the passengers fed the little fishes.

Alaska is a great country; it would be a good place for all of our white and Indian people to go living is cheap. All they have to do for a living in Alaska is wait for the tide to come and go, which it does twice a day; then they can go down and just pick up any quantity of fish of every variety.

The scenery of this country would be hard to describe. They don't have to put up ice here; all they have to do is to just go out and pull in an iceberg or go up on the mountain side and get snow or ice. All the mountains are covered with ice and snow. We worked our way through the icebergs up to Toku glacier and took on 150 tons of ice—enough to do a round trip and a lot to sell. When we got out of fish we just stopped, and the boat furnished us food and we cast them and the sea gave up every kind, weighing from five to one hundred pounds, boats on either side taking them off for us. In less than forty minutes we had enough fish to feed a regiment. I had the pleasure of yanking in a fifty pound halibut. The greatest sight to us was the muir glacier, a solid river of ice thirty-five miles long gradually working its way into the ocean at the rate of eleven feet per day. It is from 300 to 400 feet under the water and about 200 feet above. We stopped at this glacier six hours and all went ashore in small boats and climbed the glacier and mountain, where we got up to the top of the glacier and saw the sea all over it. A grand sight it was, and when we all got aboard the captain moved the ship slowly through the icebergs, right up in front of the glacier. It seemed as if you could just reach out and put your hand on it, and of all the cracking and popping, it was there. I wished I were somewhere else. We saw chunks of ice fifty times the size of the Cobb house broken off, float out to sea.

Alaska was once a great forest of pine or fir, and the mountains are covered with it now, but most of it is small. In some localities you find large trees. Traveling is almost impossible through the mountains. When the Almighty stretched forth his hand and thousands of islands were made, and every tree in Alaska fell, and they are there today, tumbled and lying across each other until travel is impossible. I saw trees ten or twelve feet in diameter and others two to four feet through had started and grown on top of them. I am confident there were trees eighteen or twenty feet through in Alaska before the tear-up came. Snow falls in the mountains twenty feet on a level. I saw a Texas friend of mine at Juneau; he says it snows all winter. They have two hours of sunshine a day in the winter—that is if it ever gets a chance to shine. This time of year it's all day. We had a ball game at Sitka. Arrived at 4 p. m. and Sitka challenged the steamer Queen Tourist for a game. We had some experts on board but they "did us up" bad—26 to 4; game commenced at 7:30 p. m. and closed at 10:30 p. m. This time is three hours slower than ours.

Fur, fishing and mining are the chief industries. We saw quite a number of salmon canneries. Saw lots of whales and also saw a thrasher and sword-fish killing a whale. This would be a fine trip for your best girl to take and you happen along. Oh, the tunnels and kisses are sweet; get one for breakfast. We shall visit Yellowstone Park on our return, spending ten or fifteen days there, and expect to be home about the 15th or 20th of August. Respectfully,
ED. L. HALSELL.

Neosho Up to Date.
Neosho, Mo., August 5.—The Neosho Ladies' McKinley Club was organized this afternoon with 111 members. Mrs. Julia Haas was elected president, Mrs. Ida Miller Vice Secretary, and Miss Ella Stewart Treasurer. They expect to increase their membership to at least 300.

WANTS, FOR SALE, LOST, STRAYED, STOLEN.
[Each notice of the character indicated, not exceeding 100 words, will be inserted for two weeks under this heading for Fifty cents.]
STAYED.—From my home in Vinita, July 24, 1896, one black mare about 11 hands high, branded shoe brand on left shoulder and shod with shoes, no collar; sucking a boy calf about 3 months old. Anyone returning same will be paid a liberal reward. S. Davenport.
PUBLIC SALE.—Monday, Aug. 12, at P. Shandham's place 4 miles west of Vinita, 2 horses, 1 sucking mule, 1 cow, 500 bushels of corn, 400 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of barley, 200 bushels of rye, 200 bushels of clover, 200 bushels of timothy, 200 bushels of alfalfa, 200 bushels of hay, 200 bushels of straw, 200 bushels of grain, 200 bushels of feed, 200 bushels of stock, 200 bushels of other goods, also my household goods, etc.

WHILE the work of the commission is the most important topic on all sides, it will be interesting to read what Gen. Frank Armstrong, now in Washington, had to say to a reporter:

He says the prospect for an early and satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations with the Indians for a reorganization of their government, through a division of their lands in severalty, and other measures, was never more favorable than now. The Indians, he says, are beginning to understand to some extent that it is to their interest to allow the reformatory measures to be carried out, and many of those who will not concede this realize that congress intends to take prompt action if the commission is not successful in closing the long-pending matter. The Indians believe they will fare better at the hands of the commission than by acts of congress. Armstrong expresses the belief that at the coming session of tribal councils some definite steps will be taken.

Other Indian officials, however, regard this view as too sanguine. They say that the Indians cannot be convinced that a change will better their condition, and, while hoping in the red men's interest for an agreement, regard it as likely that nothing will be done until congress acts. Meanwhile, the commissioners are weeding out from the mass of applicants for a share of tribal rights those not entitled to them. The courts, however, have superior jurisdiction, and in many cases appeals probably will be taken to them from adverse rulings of the commission. All of these cases, doubtless, can be passed on within a couple of months, and the report of the commission, if successful in its chief aim, making strong recommendations for immediate action by congress, will be ready to be submitted at the opening session of that body.

The Creek chief recommends in his message that immediate steps be taken to secure a census of the nation. He says: "That this should be done is no less desired by the United States government than by the said tribes. Had this been done years ago its accomplishment would not be so difficult at this time, many thousands of dollars of our public funds would not have been so expended upon fraudulent claimants and our nation would not now be forced to the necessity of incurring this extra amount of labor and expense, which delay has made unavoidable. Difficulty and expense will not lessen by further delay." He says the usual method of taking the census by towns (voting precincts) has been satisfactory except in the colored towns, and while not wishing to discriminate against any class, a correct census is demanded.

Miami Notes.
—Uncle Sam has at last made a contract for a court house at this place, and the government officials are now comfortably located in their elegant quarters. The new furniture for same arrived last week.

—G. W. Bigham, the big implement dealer and grain man of this city, has on hand several thousand bushels of wheat awaiting transportation by the Gulf railway. He also has about 16,000 bushels of last year's crop of corn for the same purpose.

—Among the late visitors to Miami from the Cherokee nation we note Dr. Day, W. L. Thompson, Mr. Franklin, Featherweight Van Claudon and Misses Bob, Betty and Edna. Parks, all of Vinita; Misses Bertha McSpadden and Roberts, of Chelsea; Mrs. Breddford, of Fairland; Messrs. Walker and Conley, of Atoka.

—For many months the people at large have had their eyes turned to the Queen City of the South, and find that the time has come to make its entrance and learn definitely of the great celebration that proposes to follow. Your correspondent desires to say through THE CHIEFTAIN that the location of the railroad is completed in within the town site, and the track lines are following. All trestles and the foundations for the iron bridge over the Tar creek, one mile north of town, are complete. The exceedingly hot weather has caused delay, both men and teams being overcome by heat daily. Trains are expected to be running by Sept. 1.

—The temperature continues to rise, having almost reached the point beyond registration, but despite this fact the matrimonial business continues good. Among the latest of these happy marriages that have been solemnized the rites of matrimony between was a couple of fullblood Quaws, out at the home of Col. Abram's. Arriving at the "place of occasion" Mr. Rowsey found all the neighborhood, including Balives, Calves, Redgies, etc., assembled. The prospective groom was Frank Buffalo, who had become a full citizen, and tied up his money with a handkerchief—he had gotten out of the nation. This state of affairs continued for some time when, after some coaxing, the young fellow stood up and took the hand of his fiancée and was bound to her for real or for fool.

Resolutions of Condolence.
Whereas, It has seemed good to the Almighty Dispenser of events of human to require from our midst the loving wife and companion of our worthy and esteemed brother, Mr. Rowsey, who died at his home in Vinita, Ind. Ter., on the 24th inst., we, the undersigned, do hereby express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, and pray for the repose of the soul of the deceased.
Witness our hands and seals this 25th day of August, 1896.
W. H. KORNEGAY,
Attorney at Law,
and Notary Public.
Office in Patton Bldg., Vinita, I. T.

DR. T. T. WIMER,
DENTISTRY Practiced in all its details by CHAS. W. DAY, D. D. S. Permanently Located at Vinita, I. T. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Office in new Patton building, back of Drs. Fortner & Bagby. dec 8
W. H. KORNEGAY,
Attorney at Law,
and Notary Public.
Office in Patton Bldg., Vinita, I. T.
Will practice in all the United States Courts and of the Indian Territory.
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The highest claim for other tobaccos is "Just as good as Durham." Every old smoker knows there is none just as good as

Blackwell's BULL DURHAM Smoking Tobacco

You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Cherokee Council, Special Session AUG. 3.

The Dawes Commission, Great Questions
By its presence has made this session necessary.
Are to be disposed of and a ROLL OF CITIZENS is to be made.

THE EDITOR OF The Indian Chieftain

Has gone to Tahlequah to write up all that transpires.

The Paper for ...50 CENTS...

Will be Sent Until January 1, 1897. (PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.)

Address Chieftain Pub. Co., Vinita, I. T.

Recollect this term will also cover the regular November session of Council and the time during which citizenship claims must be filed and passed upon by the Dawes Commission.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

P. DONOHOO, M. D.
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